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"Sump but too often throws a charm round
injustice & closely envelopes the truth in
the mist of deputation & falsehood" - m 126

His course was a constant deviation
from duty & ~~an~~ efforts to break
down all order or discipline in the
Garrison - He rather anathemized
or censured his commanding officers -
carrying tales of scandal & falsehood
from one to the other & abusing all
in their turn - In his mind, Fall was
disgrace, selfishness, & revenge & "actual
deputation" - a heterogeneous mass of
contradictory qualities; with nothing great
but his crimes; & even these contrasted by the
childishness of his motives, which at once denoted
both his baseness & his meanness, & marked him
for a traitor & a traitor. Nay, in his style
& writing, there was the same mixture of vicious
contradictions; - the most glowing ideas were
conveyed in the most inflated language,
giving much consequence to low causes, & uttering
gibberish in heroics; so that his compositions disgusted
the minds, taste, as much as his actions excited
the souls at horror. I indeed this mixture of
character seemed, by some unaccountable, but
inherent quality, to be appropriated, they put in
inferior degrees, to every thing that condemned his
employers - Aliter in the political & the military
him could be observed. auctioneering ambassadors,
& trading gents; - thus we saw a revolution brought
about by affidavits; an army employed in executing
an arrest - a town besieged on a note of hand; a fleet
distrained by balance of a account. Thus it was
they exhibited a Government, which neither

2 the mark misery of a bloody supper & the
little trophy of a merchants counting house;
moulding a transgression with our hand. & pick-
ing up a packet with the other - [The Sept of 1829]
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"Although within this rank, but infinitely
to fruitfull wilderness of iniquities within
this dismal & unhallowed labyrinth, it was
most natural to cast an eye of indignation
& concern over the wide & towering forest of
enormity, all rising with dusty magnificence
of guilt; & to fix the dreadfully-extended attention
upon the huge trunks of revenge, rapine, tyranny, &
oppression; yet it became not less necessary, to trace
out the poisonous weeds, the balefull brushwood,
tall the little, creeping, deadly plants, which
were in quantity & extent, if possible, more
noxious. The whole range of this far spreading
calamity was sawed in the hot-bed of corruption;
& had risen by rapid & mature growth, into
every spine of illegal & atrocious violence -
293

312 However, when I have said this, I trust
your Lordship will not believe that,
because something is necessary to return
the retaliatory character, we call for an
example to be made, without due & solid
proof of the guilt of the person whom we
pursue: - No, my Lords - we know well it
is the glory of this constitution, that not
the general fame, or character of any man -
not the weight or power of any position -
no plea of moral or political expediency -
not even the surest consciousness of guilt,
which may live in the bosom of the judge

can justify any British court in passing ³
any sentence, to touch a hair of the head, or an
~~atom~~ ⁱⁿ of any respect, of the property, of the
Farm, of the liberty of the poorest, or meanest
Subject that breathes the air of this just and
free Land. We know my Lords, that
there can be no legal guilt, without
legal proof, & that the rule which defines
the evidence, is as much the Law of the
Land as that which creates the crime.

It is upon that ground we mean to stand,

315 The fact is that through all these
defences — through all his various sug-
gestions — through all these various
rebellions & disaffections, our Hastings
never once lets go this plea — of
extinguishable right in the Sabote,
He constantly represents the seizing
the treasures, as a usurpation of a right,
which he could not part with; — as
if there were literally, something in the
Roman that made it criminal in a
Mussulman to keep his own property
with his relations, & impious in a Son,
to abstain from punishing his Mother.

The existence of this rebellion was
not the crime; but the notoriety of it
was the crime; it was a rebellion which
had for its object, the destruction of
no human creature but those who
planned it: — It was a rebellion which

4 according to Mr Middleton's expression,
no man, either horse or foot, ever
marched to quell, the chief justice
was the only man who took the field
against it, — the forces against which
it was raised, instantly withdrew to give
it room, — & even then, it was a rebellion
which universally showed itself in acts
of hospitality to the Nabob, whom it
was to dethrone. To the English whom
it was to exterminate; — it was ~~by~~ plotted
by two public old women, headed by two
Gentlemen & supported by an Officer —

316 My Lords. Such was the distressed situ-
-ation of the Nabob, about a twelve month
before Mr H met him at Chunar, it was on
12 mo I say after this miserable some-
-a mighty period in the progress of British
robbery — it was (if the cabinet will) after
some natural calamities had aided the superior
vigour of British violence & rapacity — it was
after the country, had felt other calamities
besides the English — It was after the
anyway dispensations of Providence, had,
with a prophetic severity of chastisement,
visited the land with a famine one year,
& with a Col Hannay the next — It was here
this Hannay, had returned to retrieve the
Steps of his former ravages — it was after
his other various crew had come to plunder

ruins which he himself had made, & glim
from desolation the little that famine
had spared or rapine overlooked -

Then it was that this miserable Brunswick
Prince, marching through his country,
besieged by the clamours of his starving
Subjects, who cried to him for protection
from their cages - meeting the curses
& some of his Subjects & the prayers of others -
with famine at his heels & reproaches following
him - then it was that this Prince is repre-
sented as exercising this sort of prodigal
bounty to the very King whom he had
reproached - to the very man whose
policy had extinguished his power, &
whose creatures had devastated his country.

To talk of a free-will gift!

It is audacious enough to name
the supposition. It was not a free-
will gift, what was it then?
was it a bribe? or was it
extortion? I shall prove it was both.
It was an act of gross bribery
& of gross extortion.

Remarks
on the
conduct
of the
Prince
of
Brunswick
in
1792

At
1826

316 The first thing he does is, to leave Calcutta
in order to go to the relief of the distressed
robot - The second thing is, to take money from
that distressed robot on account
of the distressed company; & the 3^d thing is to
ask of the distressed company, this very
same sum on the account of the
distress of Mr H. - there were
now 3 distresses that would be
little reconcilable with one another

316 State necessity! No, my Lords; that imperial tyrant
State necessity, is yet a generous despot, —
bold is his demeanor, rapid is his decision,
& terrible his grasp. But what he does, my
Lord, he dares avow, & avowing scorns any
other justification than the great motive, that
I have said in his hand. But a quibbling;
pandering, prostrating State necessity, that tries
to skulk behind the skirts of justice; — a State
necessity, that tries to steal a pitiful justification
from whispered insinuations, & fabricated rumours —
No my Lords, that is no State necessity; —
Tear off the mask & you see ^{coarse} ~~coarse~~
vulgar avarice, you see speculation lurking
under the gaudy disguise & adding the guilt of
libelling the public honor, to its own private
france. My Lords, I say this because I
am sure the Managers would make every allowance
that State necessity could claim, upon any great
emergency. If any great man, in drawing

the arms of his country;— If any admiral
bearing the vengeance & the glory of Britannia
& distant coasts, should be compelled to
some rash acts of violence in order perhaps
to give food to those who are shedding the
blood for Britain, — if any great God
defending some fortress, barren itself, perhaps,
but a stage of the pride & with the pride,
of the power of Britannia; If such
a man were to which he
himself was of the top, like an
Eagle, besieged in its imperial nest;—
would the commons of England, come
to ann or avoice such acts of State
necessity? No. —

317 Here we find they are left as heavy a
weight upon the exalted as ever — left
them with as keen an appetite as ever, though
not so clamorous. They are reclining on the
roots & shade of that spacious tree, which their
predecessors had stripped bare though, —
watching with eager eyes the fair budding of
a future prosperity, after the opening harvest —
which they consider as the key of perseverance
& rapacity

318 You see how Truth — empowered by the
will which gives a giant's nerve to an infant
arm — has burst that monstrous mass of fraud,
that has endeavored to suppress it — It calls
now, to your Lordships, in the weak, but

clear tone of that Chorus, Innocent, whose voice is more persuasive than eloquence, more convincing than argument, whose look is supplication, whose tone is conviction - it calls upon you for redress, it calls upon you for vengeance upon the oppressor, & points its heaven directed hand, to the detested, but unrepenting author of its wrongs!

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up
This warm description - which is no de-
-clamation of mine, but founded in actual
fact & in fact, clear proof before your
Lordships - Speaks powerfully what
the cause of these oppressions were,
& the proper justness of those feelings that
were occasioned by them. And yet my
Lords, I am asked to prove why these
people arose in such concert; - ^{there} ~~there~~ ^{fore} ~~fore~~
must have been machinations ~~of~~ ^{of}
& the Begum's machinations - to produce all this!
- why did they rise! - Because they were
people in human shape; because patience
under ^{the} detested tyranny of man is rebellion
to the sovereignty of God; because allegiance
to that power that gives us the forms of men,
commands us to maintain ^{the} rights of men.

And now yet was this truth dismissed
from the human heart - never, in any
time, in any age - never, in any clime,
where such men had any social feeling, or

whose coarse spirit had subdued all
feeling — this was this an unextinguishable
truth destroyed from the heart of man.
placed as it is, in the core & center of
it by his maker, that man, was not
made the property of man; that
human power should, for human benefit;
& that when it is abused, revenge becomes
justified, if not the bounden duty of the
injured. These my Lords, were the
causes why these people rose

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I am perfectly convinced that there is one
idea which must arise in your Lord-
ships minds, on a subject of words, —
how a person of Mr H's reputed villain-
=ies, can pursue such matter of argu-
=tion against himself.

But it must ^{be} admitted
that, never was there a person, who
seems to go so rashly to work,
with such an arrogant appearance of
contempt of all conclusions that may
be deduced from what he advances
upon the subject. When he seems
most earnest & zealous to defend
himself, it appears as if he had but

one idea uppermost in his mind, -
 a determination not ^{to} care what
 he says, provided he keeps clear
 of fact - he knows that the truth must
 convert him & concludes, a convert.
 Falshood will acquit him; forgetting
 that there must be some conviction,
 some system. Some co-operation or
 otherwise his half-falsities fall without
 an enemy. Self-discomforted & destroyed.

But of this, he never seems to have
 had, the slightest apprehension.

He fails to work, an artificer of fraud,
 against all the rules of architecture; - he lays
 his ornamental work first, & his messy
 foundation at the top of it, & thus his whole
 building tumbles upon his head. Other people
 look well to their ground, choose their position
 & watch whether they are likely to be surprised
 there; but, he, as in the ostentation of his heart,
 builds upon a principle, & dreams ^{up} a mine
 from chaos. He seems to have no one
 actuating principle, but a steady persev-
 -ing resolution not to speak the truth or to
 tell the fact. -

It is impossible almost to
 treat conduct of this kind with

11
proper seriousness; yet I am aware
it ought to be more seriously answered
because I am sure it has been a sort
of paradox, which must have struck your
Lordships. how any person, having so
many matters to conceal — having so
many ^{reasons} to avoid detection — should
yet go to work so clumsily
upon the subject.

Extract from Medical Recorder - No 33 - p 204
from "The London Medical & Physical Journal
for Aug^r 1825 -

"In this Journal, the paper on
"feign'd diseases, by Copeland & Hattington
is interesting - It furnishes some curious notions
which may be interesting to the Surgeons
of the Army & Navy, & which will also
be amusing as well as instructive to the
general reader - Roguery, in its protean
forms, visits alike the palace, the hotel,
the Army & the Navy - Constant & violent
vomiting in a patient, induced the Surgⁿ
to suspect considerable morbid action
in the Stomach, & the case accordingly, was
particularly watched - As it was observed
that the paroxysms came on at the time
of the morning & evening visits of the Surgⁿ,
deception was suspected, which was
detected in the following manner -
Previous to the visit of the Surgeon, the
patient was observed to put his hands below
the bed clothes, & make violent pressure
on the Stomach & thus produce vomiting
- accordingly an attendant was placed
near him, who held his hands, during the
visit of the Surgeon, who ordered a dose
of castor oil & remained by him one hour

during which no disposition to vomit was
evinced: The author of the paper observes,
that during his practice he has observed
facts of the same kind, which convinced
him that many persons have the power
of exciting vomiting by external pressure
on the Stomach, the patient was discharged
cured -

Diseases of the Loin, from hurt, bruise,
&c are also frequently counterfeited, not
only in Hospitals but in country practice,
awkward postures are assumed, & the patients
can only be detected by watching them in
the night, & when they are off their guard,
what they are often disposed to do -

Epilepsy is also frequently counterfeited -
In Epileptic patients the iris is insensible to light
& if the disease is feigned, its contractility
on opening the eye, discovers the deception.

A case of Epilepsy is related, in which
snuff was blown up the nostrils, with
the effect of inducing a fit of a clonic
kind - a fit of sneezing; in real epilepsy,
it produces no imitation whatever -

Another plan was also followed with
success: A female convulsed by
epilepsy, & on being convinced of the
fact, some aloes & salts were dissolved
in a pint of water, which were given
during the fit - the bitter & nauseous taste
of the medicine made her resist taking it with
vehemence, & in the struggle she bit the tin
repell which contained it, & broke a rotten

tooth; of which she afterwards complained
to the visitor, as very cruel & unkind treat-
ment, the above remedy, however cured the
disease ~

Adematous swellings of the extremities -

This is produced by ligatures, which are gen-
erally applied from 15 minutes to an hour,
& an hour & a half previous to the visit; a visit
at this time discovers them - It is sometimes
produced by hanging the arm across the back
of the chair, which, by its pressure on the
axillary vessels, produces the swelling. They
generally say, it is intended to relieve pain

Spitting & Vomiting of blood - A man,

to excite the compassion of the officers, & escape
duty, was in the habit of discharging mouthfuls
of blood which he procured at the neighbouring
butchers, feigning at the same time a hectic cough
& keeping constantly in bed till he was greatly
emaciated - Another patient was found
bellowing in one of the docks, & alleged that
he had fallen from the top of the dock and
was severely bruised; a natural pulse, and
the absence of bruises rendered the case sus-
picious - This patient was reduced to a shadow
by diet & confinement, & suffered much from
blisters; he pretended to be paralytic, & was at
last discharged, - when he soon recovered the
use of his limbs - A patient pretended
to have a paralytic arm; the sound one was
tied to his side, & while asleep, his nose was
tickled with a feather, when he suddenly
raised his arm to remove the irritation, &
was awakened & congratulated on his recovery
- the disease never returned